

A New Species of the Genus *Lissagenia* Banks (Hymenoptera: Psammocharidae) from Central America

By R. R. DREISBACH, Midland, Michigan

Banks (1) erected the genus *Lissagenia* for two South American species which he described as new at the time, *L. flavipennis*, *L. insignis*, and he also included the species *Priocnemella difformis* Banks. He designated the species *L. flavipennis* as the genotype.

This genus, like *Alasagenia*, has a beard of hairs on the mentum which are quite long and which bend forward slightly, but it differs from that genus mainly by the absence of small teeth on the posterior tibiae, but has instead, a row of very small spines on the apical half or more of the dorsal surface and a row on each side. There are three other characters which also separate it from *Alasagenia*, namely: the posterior tibiae, when seen from behind, are much more sinuous, especially at the base on the outer side, the pronotum is slightly angulate on posterior edge, instead of transverse, the ocelli are in a much smaller triangle, and the lateral are twice as far from the eye margins as they are apart, instead of these distances being about equal. The pronotum is also somewhat flatter than in *Alasagenia*.

Lissagenia hubbelli n. sp.

Holotype female: Completely black all over, with beautiful golden, mat, pubescence, very much like *Alasagenia fulgifrons* (Cresson except that this pubescence is much denser and covers a much greater part of body), over the whole face, front, vertex, and posterior orbits, slightly less dense on neck, pronotum, mesonotum and scutellum; all the coxae, more or less, thorax above middle coxae, base of propodeum, the outer, apical corners of propodeum, and the clypeus, with white sericeous hairs; the clypeus much less densely pubescent than the rest of head, truncate in front, and with a smooth wide reddish border, a slight reddish tinge to the front edge of clypeus just back of the

smoothed front edge; clypeus rather long and raised above the mouth parts, slightly raised in the middle, when seen from the side; the vertex is barely raised above the eye surface, when seen from the side, but the whole front from vertex to antennae is considerably raised above the eyes, increasing in amount from vertex to antennae; when seen from in front the vertex rises perpendicularly for a very short distance at the eyes, the rest of surface flat and entirely raised above eyes; a few long upright hairs on vertex and front but more numerous and longer ones on and under the clypeus, with a beard of long hairs on mentum; long white hairs on neck and a few on fore coxae; ocelli in a high, very small triangle, the fore ocellus slightly more than its diameter from the laterals and these twice as far from eye margins as they are from each other; comparative lengths of the first four and last antennal joints: 35: 15: 60: 50: 30; antennae very long and slender, longer than the head and thorax; maxillary palpi slender with five segments, the first short, the second thicker and somewhat club-shaped; labial palpi, three jointed, thicker and much shorter; pronotum rather short with a slight angulation in middle of posterior edge, almost flat on dorsal surface; mesonotum only slightly longer, with a slightly curved dorsal surface, and narrowing from the tegulae to the scutellum where it and the scutellum are only one-half as wide as the width at tegulae; the propodeum extends in a smooth curve from base to apex, the apical half with fairly broad, low transverse ridges which are stronger on the edges; a few upright hairs on mesonotum and propodeum; the wings beautifully marked and very conspicuous; fore wings with a dark band covering the basal veins and a second broader one covering the marginal, second and third cubital, the apical three-quarters of third discoidal and the basal half of second apical cells, with the tip of fore wings beyond the dark band a deep milky white; the wings between the bands and basad of the basal band, slightly smoky; the rear wings hyaline except that the tip beyond the transverse median vein is smoky; marginal cell large, broader than the second cubital cell and as long as its distance to wing tips; second cubital cell small, one-half as long as third which is large and extends beyond the marginal

cell; first recurrent meets the second cubital cell before the middle, and the second recurrent meeting the third cubital cell at the basal two fifths; basal vein in fore wings slightly basal of the transverse, and the subdiscoidal in rear wings meets the discoidal vein before the origination of the cubitus; abdomen definitely petioled, the petiole hour-glass shaped, and the abdomen widest at the apical three-fourths of second tergite from where it tapers to a slender point; the whole surface covered with a fine, powdery, white, sericeous pubescence, somewhat localized over the surface; the last tergite covered with the golden pubescence of head, with numerous long whitish or slightly golden hairs on dorsal surface, sides, and the ventral surface; a deep transverse groove on second ventrite, the segments two to four with a silvery patch of white pubescence at the outer, apical corners; legs very long, no tarsal comb and no spines on fore femora or tibiae except two small spines on under side of tibiae and a semi-circle of long spines on the dorsal tip; no spines on the last two pair of femora but these tibiae have a row of small spines on dorsal surface and on the sides; when seen from behind the posterior tibiae have the outer side incurved at the base; tarsi with fine spines over the whole surface of the first four joints, all the legs with fairly long spines, beneath, the last pair of all legs with no spines underneath, but only hairs; claws rather long and with a fairly long tooth at apical third; ratio of lengths of femora, tibiae, and tarsal joints of hind legs as follows: 40:45:35:15:10:5:7; longer spur of posterior tibiae about one-third length of its metatarsal joint.

Length: Head and thorax 4.3 mm., abdomen 4.7 mm., fore-wing 7.0 mm., rear wing 5.2 mm.

Holotype female: Dept. Morazon, Cerro Uyuca, Honduras, 5900 ft.-6100 ft., (Cloud forest) VII-24-1948, T. H. Hubbell No. 139 (Mus. Zool. Uni. Mich.).

This is the first record of this genus from North America. It cannot be confused with any of the South American species due to the golden pubescence (somewhat similar to *Alasagenia fulgifrons* (Cresson)), and the two dark bands on the wings.

This will go in my keys (2) to the genera of females for the subfamily Auplopodinae (Pseudageniae) for North America as follows: First part of couplet 5,

5. A group of long curving or straight bristles or hairs on mentum.....5a
5. No such group of hairs on mentum.....6
- 5a. No distinct teeth on posterior edge of hind tibiae; only small spines hind tibiae when seen from behind with a slight curvature on the outside near the base; pronotum slightly angulate and almost flat; ocellar triangle much smaller, with the lateral ocelli twice as far from the edge of eyes as they are apart.....*Lissagenia* Banks
- 5a. Distinct, though small, teeth on the posterior edge of hind tibiae; hind tibiae, when seen from behind, hardly curved at the base; pronotum transverse, not at all angulate, and not quite flat; ocellar triangle larger, with the lateral ocelli just about as far apart as they are distant from the edge of eyes.....*Alasagenia* Banks
6. [Proceed as in keys *l.c.*]

LITERATURE REFERENCES

1. BANKS, N. A. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 96, 1946, p. 456.
2. DREISBACH, R. R. Papers Mich. Acad. Sci. Arts and Letters, 1949, p. 65.

Note on the Identity and Distribution of *Hemitrichus rufipes* Thomson (Hymenoptera: Pteromalidae)

By A. B. GAHAN, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, and GEORGE E. WALLACE, Section of Entomology, Carnegie Museum

Hemitrichus rufipes was originally described from Sweden. The U. S. National Museum collection contains a female collected in the vicinity of Vienna and a male from Böhleimkirchen, Austria, both identified by F. Ruschka; also 2 females collected by J. Fahringer in the vicinity of Vienna, and 1 female from Angern, Austria, sent in by H. L. Parker and identified by